

104. *AINSLIEA BRANDISIANA*, nov. sp.

Herba perennis, erecta, 1—3-pedalis parce villosa; folia rosulata, cordato-oblonga ad cordato-elliptica, petiolo $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 poll. longo, stupposo-villoso crasso suffulta, 2—4 poll. longa, acuta v. obtusiuscula, marginibus integris dense villosis, crasse membranacea, præsertim subtus plus minusve hirsuta, supra sæpius glabrescentia; capitula in scapo radicali paniculata, pedunculis $\frac{1}{2}$ —1-pollicaribus glanduloso-puberis suffulta; bracteæ minutæ, subulatæ, subrigidæ; involucri squamæ lineari-lanceolatæ, acutæ, rigidæ, 4-lin. longæ, inferiores duplo v. triplo breviores, læves, virides, albido-marginatæ; flosculi albi, $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. fere longi; achenia 2—3 lin. longa, adpresse pubescentia; pappus flavidus, c. 4 lin. longus.—*Martaban.*

105. *TRICHOLEPIS KARENSEUM*, nov. sp.

Herba annua, robusta, ramosa, 2—3 pedalis, parce pubescens; folia caulina linearia ad lineari lanceolata, $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 poll. longa, basi in petiolum brevissimum attenuata, acuminata v. acuta, remote setaceo-denticulata, membranacea, parce arachnoideo-pubescentia, supra glabrescentia; capitula magna, 2 poll. fere in diametro, terminalia, solitaria, sessilia; involucri squamæ numerosissimæ, densissimæ imbricatæ, subulatæ, 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ poll. longæ, albido-pilosæ; flosculi purpurei? achenia 3—4 lin. longa, lævia; pappus inæqualis achenio duplo circiter longior, flavescens, pilosus.—*Martaban.*

MONOGRAPH OF INDIAN CYPRINIDÆ, (Part VI),—*by Surgeon Major*
FRANCIS DAY.

Since the commencement of this Memoir on the carps of India, in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (vol. XL, Pt. II, 1871) several new or little known species have been personally collected, or received through the kindness of friends. All of these require to be fully described, (except *Labeo boggut*, Sykes, and *Cirrhinia dero*, Ham. Buch., see ante J. A. S. B. 1872, pp. 259 and 960); likewise a few corrections have to be noted.

DISCOGNATHUS LAMTA.

In Journ. A. S. B. for 1871, Pt. II, p. 110, for D. $\frac{3}{8}$, V. 10, read D. $\frac{3-2}{8-9}$, V. 9, Vert. 18/14.

A very interesting variety of this species has been kindly collected for me by Dr. Waagen from the Nilwan ravine near the Shapur salt ranges. The depression across the snout is very deep, and the dorsal fin is concave along its upper margin and higher than the body.

Genus. OREINTUS.

Capdeta micracanthus, Günther, Catal. vii, p. 81.

Four specimens of this fish "stuffed from 18 to 23 inches long. Puna-ka. From the collection of the East India Company," exist in the British Museum, and are now correctly labelled *Orcinus*, to which genus they belong.

LABEO RICNORHYNCHUS.

l. c. p. 123, erase " ? *Cyprinus musiha*, H. B. pp. 333, 392."

LABEO NUKTA.

Cyprinus nukta, Sykes, Trans. Z. S. ii, p. 325.

„ *auratus*, Sykes, l. c.

Carassius auratus, Günther, Catal. vii, p. 32 (not syn.).

B. III, D. 2/9, P. 15, V. 9, A. 2/5, C. 19, L. 1. 38, L. tr. 8/9.

Length of head nearly 1/5, of caudal 2/9, height of body 2/7 of the total length. *Eyes*, diameter 1/6 of length of head, 2½ diameters from the end of the snout, and slightly nearer the posterior margin of the opercle than to the end of the snout. *Head* compressed, snout projecting over the mouth and having a deep groove passing from one orbit to the opposite one, thus occasioning the appearance as if there were a blunt compressed knob, between and before the orbits. Mouth transverse. The lips with a distinct inner fold at the angle of the mouth and extending across the outer third of the lower jaw, from which the tip is reflected and rough, but neither are fringed. Some large pores on the snout, forehead and in the rostral groove. *Barbels*, a fine maxillary pair. *Fins*, dorsal without any osseous ray, arising midway between the snout and the posterior extremity of the base of the anal fin, its anterior three rays are much elevated and higher than the body, the last besides being divided to its root, being also somewhat prolonged, so the upper margin of the fin is concave. Ventrals arise under the middle of the dorsal and scarcely reach the anal. Pectoral as long as the head. Caudal deeply forked. *Lateral line* complete to the centre of the base of the caudal, but very badly marked, 4½ rows of scales between it and the base of the ventral fin. *Colours* silvery with some red marks on some of the scales.

Hab.—Dakhin (Deccan) ; through the assistance of Colonel Evezard, I obtained two specimens from Puna, 10 and 12 inches respectively in length.

Genus. CIRRHINA.

CIRRHINA SINDENSIS.

B. III, D. 3/10, P. 15, V. 8, A. 2/5, C. 19. L. 1. 43, L. tr. 8/8.

Length of head, of caudal fin, and height of body each 1/5 of the total length. *Eyes*, situated in the middle of the length of the head, 2 diameters

from the end of the snout. Interorbital space nearly flat. Snout rounded, covered with glands and having a deep groove extending across it from eye to eye. Mouth transverse, inferior. Mandibles sharp not enveloped in lip, and having a thin horny covering. Lips entire. *Barbels*, a pair of very short maxillary. *Fins*, dorsal commences midway between the end of the snout, and the posterior extremity of the base of the anal, its third undivided ray weak, fin rather higher than the body. Pectoral as long as the head without the snout, not reaching the ventrals, which last arise under the middle of the dorsal. *Lateral line* nearly straight, $6\frac{1}{2}$ rows of scales between it and the base of the ventral fin. *Colours* silvery with a reddish tinge, the bases of the scales the darkest, fins red.

Hab.—Sind Mills, attaining 8 inches in length.

Although this fish is evidently a *Cirrhina*, as seen by the position of its ventral fins, still the horny covering to its lower jaw is remarkable.

CIRRHINA BATA, H. B.

Day, J. A. S. of Beng, 1871, p. 140.

Cyprinus bata, H. Buch., is said to be "found in the rivers and ponds of Bengal" (H. B.), its native name is given as *bata*. From the same localities and called by the same name '*bata*' I obtained numerous specimens of a fish agreeing in *nearly* every respect with H. B.'s description and a figure which still exists amongst his MS. drawings; the *only exception being* that the drawing gives 12 dorsal rays instead of 11, whilst the text states "the last of them being divided to the root," which division to the root is not shown in the last ray in the original drawing. To me (but I do not assert that I cannot be mistaken) it appears that the artist has separated the bases of the last two rays which should be shown as arising from one common root. Were this so in the drawing, the figure and the description would agree with my specimens (see Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871, p. 636).

Whilst seeing no reason for changing my views, I think it but fair to give Dr. Günther's opinion that "Hamilton Buchanan's fish has more than nine branched rays, (Zool. Record, 1870, p. 135). "The words of Hamilton Buchanan that this fish has "twelve rays in the fin of the back"....."the first" and "second" being "undivided, the others are branched, the last of them being divided to the root" have always conveyed to my mind the idea that this fish was described as clearly as possible as a fish with 10 branched dorsal rays." * * "Finally to set the matter beyond further dispute also with regard to the *C. bata*, I give (p. 765) an exact tracing of Hamilton Buchanan's MS. drawing of this fish, in which the ten separate branched dorsal rays are as clearly shown as could well be done." (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871, p. 764).

It may perhaps be regretted that an addition has been made to the original figure, by numbers 1—10 having been added above the branched rays. Number 10, it will be perceived in the drawing, is not divided to the root, consequently if 9 and 10 sprang from one common root, the fish would agree with the species I have described in its native name, its description, its figure and the locality it inhabits; whereas such a fish with 10 branched rays, the last divided to its root, has not been collected, so far as I am aware. Still as the species is very largely domesticated, such a variety doubtless might easily occur.

Finally I may observe that, although Dr. Günther appears so decidedly of opinion that my fish with 11 dorsal rays cannot be H. B.'s *C. bata*, the following occurs in the Catalogue of Fishes of the British Museum, vii, p. 35. "5. *Cyprinus bata*, *Ham. Buch.*, p. 283; ? = *Cyprinus acra*, *Ham. Buch.*, p. 284; = *Cyprinus cura*, *Ham. Buch.*, p. 284." In Hamilton Buchanan's work he gives the number of rays of the dorsal fins of these species thus. *C. bata*, D. 12, *C. acra*, D. 11, *C. cura*, D. 12, and the species *C. acra*, with D. 11, and *C. cura*, with D. 12, are set down as identical even by Dr. Günther, whilst Hamilton Buchanan observes that the *C. acra*, "has the utmost resemblance to the *Bata*," and the *C. cura* is another fish nearly allied to the *Bata*. McClelland, *Ind. Cyp. J. A. S. of B.* 1839, p. 356, observes "*Cyprinus acra*, *Buch.*, is also said to have the upper lobe of the caudal longer than the lower, but it has only eleven rays in the fin of the back; now whether a species can be said to have eleven or twelve rays in the dorsal depends entirely on the degree to which the last ray is separated or divided, which in this group it always is, more or less; there can, therefore, be little doubt the *Cyprinus bata* and *Cyprinus acra* are the same species." Thus agreeing with McClelland who considered these fish identical, and Dr. Günther who supposed them to be so, I have taken Buchanan's first specific name *bata* instead of his second *acra*, and which I see no reason for altering.

CIRRHINA FULUNGEE.

Chondrostoma fulungee, ? Sykes, *T. Z. S.* ii, p. 358.

Gymnostomus fulungee, *Günther, *Catal.* vii, p. 76.

B. III, D. 2/8, P. 15, V. 9, A. 2/5, C. 19, L. 1. 44, L. tr. 8/9.

Length of head 1/6, of caudal 1/5, height of body 1/5 of the total length. *Eyes*, diameter 1/4 of length of head, 1 diameter from end of snout. Dorsal and abdominal profiles equally convex. Snout overhangs the mouth, a few pores upon it. Lips smooth. *Barbels*, a pair of short rostral, but no maxillary ones. *Scales*, 6½ rows between the lateral line and the base of the ventral fin. *Colours* silvery, edges of scales darkest; fins stained.

Hab.—Puna, growing to 6 inches in length.

Whether this is Sykes' species is of course doubtful, as he has not (so far as I know) left any figure of it, but the resemblance, considering these specimens came from the Dakhin (Deccan), is sufficiently strong to avoid giving another name. Sykes states A. 6, but I conclude he may have counted the two first undivided ones as one.

**CIRRHINA ROSTRATA.*

Crossochilus rostratus, Günther, Catal. vii, p. 72, and Zool. Record, 1870, p. 135.

B. III, D. 11, A. 7, L. 1. 38, L. tr. $5\frac{1}{2}/7$.

The height of the body is somewhat more than the length of the head, which is one-fifth of the total without the caudal. *Eyes*, diameter $2/7$ of length of head, and situated somewhat behind its middle. Snout conical, long, and much protruding beyond the mouth. *Barbels* two, rostral, shorter than the eye. *Fins*, origin of dorsal considerably in advance of that of the ventral, and midway between the end of the snout and the posterior end of the anal fin; pectoral a little longer than the head, terminating at a great distance from the ventrals. *Scales*, 4 rows between lateral line and ventral fin. *Colours*, a black spot (composed of about four smaller spots) on the fifth and sixth scales of the lateral line.

Hab.—Cossyc river, from which a single specimen 4 inches long has been obtained.

Dr. Günther (Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871, p. 762) appears surprised at my not having perceived the difference between this species and *C. bata* from his first description (Catal. vii, p. 72); his definition there of genus *Crossochilus*, p. 71, gives "Barbels two or four: if two, the upper only are present." *C. bata* having only two and those the lower or maxillary ones, seemed to show that some inaccuracy existed in the definition of the genus; whilst in the text of *C. rostratus* all that is said about these appendages, is—"Two barbels only, shorter than the eye," without stating whether they are rostral or maxillary, otherwise the description agreed pretty fairly with *C. bata* which came from the same locality. Subsequently in the Zool. Record. 1. c. he states that *C. rostratus* "has a pair of upper barbels only, but no maxillary barbels," thus clearing up this point. I have stated this much because Dr. Günther in the Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871, p. 762 asks: "Will Mr. Day point out where I have given this second description, or whether I have added one iota to my original description in 1868?"* This date I conclude

* As some time must elapse before my *Siluroids* find a place in the Journal, I propose offering a few remarks upon *Pseudeutropius taakree*, Sykes. Dr. Günther in the Proc. Zool. Soc. 1871 in remarking on my having been mistaken in considering the skin of this fish, received from the Zool. Soc. as being one of Col. Sykes' typos of his paper, states, the registry does not give his name as a donor once, and of the East Indian Museum "although I searched carefully that Museum (before and after the

is only another inaccuracy, as Vol. vii of the Catalogue is dated November 1st, 1867, and contains the description I have adverted to.

Genus. SCAPHIODON, Heckel.

Capoëta, sp. *Chondrostoma*, sp. Cuv. and Val.

Dillonia and *Gymnostomus*, sp. Heckel.

Abdomen rounded, snout rounded; mouth transverse, inferior, having the mandibular edge nearly straight and sharp, the mandibles angularly bent inwards. A horny layer inside the lower jaw, which last is not covered by lip. No lower labial fold. Barbels four, two, or absent. Pharyngeal teeth compressed, truncated, 5 or 4, 3, 2/2, 3, 4 or 5. Dorsal fin of moderate extent (up to about ten branched rays), its last undivided ray being osseous and serrated, or else articulated; anal rather short. Scales large, of moderate or small

transfer of its fish collection to the British Museum) for types of Colonel Sykes's paper I failed to discover them."

In the Catalogue of the fishes of the British Museum, by Dr. Günther, Vol. v, p. 46, is "a. b. eight and a half to nine and a half inches long. Dukhun. From Colonel Sykes's collection, types of *Schilbe pabo*, Sykes." At p. 76, under *Macrones cavasius* is a specimen "from the collection of Colonel Sykes" about the same size as his published figure. At page 187 under *Glyptosternum lomah* is "a. Type of the species from the collection of Col. Sykes." Thus in the Catalogue of the fishes of the British Museum the possession of some of Sykes' types is asserted, but where they came from I believe is not known; Col. Sykes's name is not referred to, that I see, when the collections in E. I. Co. Museum are mentioned, though Cantor's, Griffith's and McClelland's are. Still it seems that I was mistaken in considering this skin as one from the collection of the Zoological Society, whose donor's name was omitted from the Catalogue, and which had on it a label with one of Col. Sykes's names, as being one of his types.

Respecting my being assisted, as Dr. Günther more than insinuates, in determining the species by his having erroneously (as he believes) written *P. taakree* on the bottle, a slight reference to dates again disposes of this. My first inspection of this skin was in 1870, whilst in the Proc. Zool. Soc. 1869, p. 617, I observed when writing from Barma—"The *Pseudotropius taakree*, Sykes, or *P. longimanus*, Günther, is tolerably abundant in the Irrawadi and its branches." Since then I have received it from Pána in the Dakhin (Deccan).

Lastly Dr. Günther states the skin which is 6 inches long (Sykes's figure is $5\frac{1}{8}$) "had been presented with others to the Society by Mr. Willie in 1834,—that is five (four?) years before Col. Sykes communicated his paper to the Zoological Society." To complete this observation, I may continue that Col. Sykes left India in 1831, and though the "fishes of the Dokhun" were published in 1841, he expressly observes in a note, that "although the preceding details respecting the fishes of the Dokhun were comprised in a report to the Court of Directors of the East India Company in June, 1831, they were only communicated to the Zoological Society on the 27th November, 1838." Thus the Zoological Society obtained the specimen (*Pimelodus vacha* as registered, not very closely resembling a *Pseudotropius*) three years after Col. Sykes returned to Europe and subsequent to the time when his manuscript had been completed and given to the E. I. Company.

size and sometimes irregularly disposed. *Lateral line* passing to the centre of the base of the caudal fin.

Geographical distribution. Rivers of Western Asia extending eastwards to those in the Sind hills.

SYNOPSIS OF SPECIES.

A. *Barbels two*

1. *Scaphiodon Watsoni*, D. 3/10, A. 2/7, L. 1. 33. An osseous serrated dorsal ray. Scales regularly arranged. *Sind hills.*

2. „ *irregularis*, D. 3/10, A. 2/7, L. 1. 36. An osseous, serrated, dorsal ray. Scales irregularly arranged. *Sind hills.*

1. SCAPHIODON WATSONI.

B. III, D. 3/10, P. 15, V. 8, A. 2/7, C. 19, L. 1. 33, L. tr. 6/6.

Length of head $\frac{1}{5}$, of caudal $\frac{1}{5}$, height of body $\frac{2}{9}$ of the total length. *Eyes* situated in the commencement of the anterior half of the head, diameter $\frac{2}{4}$ of length of head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters from the end of the snout. Interorbital space somewhat convex. Snout rounded and covered with glands; mouth transverse, inferior, mandibles sharp not enveloped in lip, and having a horny layer inside. A pair of maxillary barbels as long as the eye. *Fins*, dorsal commences rather in front of the ventrals, and midway between the end of the snout and the base of the caudal, its last undivided ray strong, osseous, serrated, as long as the head without the snout, and nearly as long as the branched rays, which are two thirds as high as the body. Pectoral as long as the portion of the head posterior to the angle of the mouth, but not reaching the ventrals. Caudal forked. *Lateral line*, very slightly curved, $3\frac{1}{2}$ rows of scales between it and the ventral fin. *Colours* silvery, dashed with gold, lightest on the abdomen. Various and very irregular black spots on the body.

Hab.—Sind hills. I have much pleasure in naming this species after H. E. Watson, Esq., who largely assisted me in making collections of specimens of natural history whilst in Sind.

2. SCAPHIODON IRREGULARIS.

B. III, D. 3/10, P. 17, V. 8, A. 2/7, C. 19, L. 1. 36, L. tr. 9/9.

Length of head, caudal fin and height of body, each $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length. *Eyes*, situated in the commencement of the anterior half of the head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters from end of the snout and apart. Interorbital space nearly flat, snout somewhat rounded, covered with glands and having a depression across it from eye to eye. *Fins*, dorsal commences rather before the ventrals midway between the end of the snout and the base of the caudal fin, its third undivided ray is osseous, weak, and serrated, nearly half as long as the head, whilst the fin is three fourths as high as the body. Pectoral nearly as long as the head; caudal forked, its lower lobe the longer.

Scales, two or three rows above the lateral line arc of a large oblong form, above these are numerous small irregular ones, whilst the scales on the chest are likewise very small; four and a half rows exist between the lateral line and the base of the ventral. *Colours* olive, shot with gold.

Hab.—Rivers in the Sind hills up to 3500 feet elevation. I have also received from Dr. W. Waagen,* four specimens of a species of this genus obtained from Marri, and which are scarcely separable from the foregoing; they have L. 1. 38, L. tr. $7\frac{1}{3}/9$, whilst the rows of scales above the lateral line are not so distinctly irregular. The largest of these specimens is 6 inches in length.

BARBUS (BARBODES) HIMALAYANUS.

Chit-rah-too, Panj.

B. III, D. $3/8$, P. 15, V. 9, A. $2/5$, C. 17, L. 1. 32-34, L. tr. $5\frac{1}{3}/6$.

Length of head nearly $1/4$ ($4/13$), of caudal $1/6$, height of body $1/4$ of the total length. *Eyes*, diameter $2/11$ of length of head, $2\frac{1}{4}$ diameters from end of snout, and 2 diameters apart. Dorsal and abdominal profiles equally convex. *Head*, much compressed, a depression across the snout just anterior to the orbits, lower lip lobed as in *B. tor*; upper jaw the longer without thickened lips. *Barbels*, the rostral pair of the same length as the maxillary, and they equal $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameters of the orbit. *Fins*, dorsal commences midway between the nostrils or the anterior margin of the orbit and the base of the caudal fin, its spine is moderately stout, entire, and equals the length of the head without the snout, upper margin of fin concave; pectoral as long as the head without the snout, it does not reach the ventral, which is slightly shorter and does not extend so far as the base of the anal, which last reaches the root of the caudal when laid flat; caudal forked, lobes of equal length. *Scales*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ rows between the lateral line and the base of the ventral fin. *Colours* golden above, becoming silvery below; the margins of the scales with numerous fine black dots, in the young a black mark behind the gill openings; fins reddish.

Hab.—Ussun river, about four miles from Simla. Out of five specimens the longest was 7 inches in length.

BARBUS (PUNTIUS) WAAGENTI.

B. III, D. $\frac{2-3}{8}$, P. 15, V. 9, A. $2/5$, C. 17, L. 1. 23-24, L. tr. $4/7$.

Length of head $1/4$, of caudal $2/9$, height of body $1/3$ of the total length. *Eyes*, in the anterior half of the head, $3/4$ of a diameter from end

* Besides the fishes alluded to in this paper, the collection contained the following from Marri in the Panjáb: *Macrones Lamarrii*, Val., *Labco ricnorhynchus*, McClell., *Barbus tor*, H. B. Likewise *Barilius piscatorius*, McClell., from a fresh water stream near Wallus. Also one small specimen of *Cirrhina gohama*, H. B., and several of *Nemacheilus corica*, H. B.

of snout. Upper surface of the head flattened; mouth horse-shoe shaped, compressed, and anterior, lower jaw not covered by lip; the posterior extremity of the maxilla reaches half way to below the orbit. *Barbels* absent. *Fins*, upper margin of dorsal straight, the fin is half as high as the body and without any osseous ray, it commences midway between the posterior margin of the orbit, and the base of the caudal; pectoral as long as the head without the snout, not reaching the ventral, which arises under the anterior dorsal rays and does not extend to the anal; caudal forked. *Scales*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ rows between the row which contains the lateral line and the base of the ventral fin. *Lateral line* ceases on the seventh scale. *Colours* silvery, darkest above; a black blotch on the 17th and 18th rows of scales, and posterior to the anal and dorsal fins.

Hab.—From Chua Saidar Shah, Salt Range; specimens up to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length were collected by Dr. Waagen who kindly furnished me with them.

BARBUS (PUNTIUS) VITTATUS, Pt. II. p. 107.

From a recent examination of several fine specimens of this fish obtained by Dr. Stoliczka in Kachh I find its last undivided dorsal ray is articulated, not osseous; so it must be removed to the division of *Puntius*, being without osseous dorsal ray.

Genus. BARILIUS.

BARILIUS EVEZARDI.

B. III, D. 2/7, P. 13, V. 9, A. $\frac{2}{12-13}$, C. 17, L. l. 40, L. tr. 7/4.

Length of head $\frac{2}{11}$, of caudal $\frac{2}{11}$, height of body $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total length. *Eyes*, diameter $\frac{1}{3}$ of length of head, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a diameter from the end of the snout and apart. *Barbels* absent. The maxilla extends to beneath the anterior margin of the orbit. Humeral process short, being scarcely produced. Third suborbital bone twice as deep as the uncovered portion of the cheek below it to above the angle of the preopercle. A well developed knob at the symphysis of the lower jaw. *Fins*, pectoral as long as the head, the dorsal commences midway between the hind edge of the orbit and the end of the caudal fin, whilst its posterior half is above the anal. Lower caudal lobe the longer. *Colours* silvery; dorsal, caudal and anal deep orange, the first two having a black edge.

Hab.—Puna; growing to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Out of the specimens collected through the assistance of Colonel Evezard were two of this species, and subsequently I have received one obtained in the same locality by Dr. Stoliczka.

NEMACHEILUS MONTANUS, Pt. V. p. 192.

Having been able to collect near Simla numerous specimens of this fish, from whence McClelland obtained his types, I find that considerable variations occur in the species.

The first, apparently typical form, has D. $\frac{2-3}{7}$. Head nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ as wide as long; preorbital terminating posteriorly in an obtuse projection. Scales very minute, but most distinct in the posterior part of the body. In some the dark bands on the body are as wide as, in a few narrower or wider than, the ground colour. The dorsal has one row of spots, which are present or absent on the caudal.

The second variety has D. $\frac{2}{7-8}$. Head at least $\frac{2}{3}$ as wide as long, no projection to preorbital. Colours the same.

The third form has D. $\frac{2}{7-8}$. Head almost as wide as long, depressed, muzzle rounded; no preorbital prominence, the pectoral a little longer than in the two previous forms. Colours the same except that some have several rows of black spots both on the dorsal and caudal fins, others have only a single row.



ON TWO UNDESCRIBED CASHMIR BIRDS,—by W. E. BROOKS, C. E.
Assensole.

[Received 16th October, read 4th December, 1872.]

ACCENTOR JERDONI, sp. nov.

Bill shorter, feebler and sharper pointed than in *A. strophiatius*, and not nearly so black. One specimen has the basal portion of the lower mandible pale brown. Total length 4·5 inches; wing 2·54 to 2·62; tail 2·3 to 2·54; bill at front ·35; tarsus ·75.

This bird in mode of coloration strongly resembles *A. strophiatius*, yet it is very distinct; being altogether a paler, and less boldly marked species. The striation of the back is comparatively cloudy, and resembles that of *Pipastes arboreus*. The upper surface is a mixture of brownish grey and dark brown, and there is none of the warm rufous tint observable on the back of *A. strophiatius*. The rump and upper tail coverts, which are strongly streaked in *strophiatius*, are plain greyish brown in our bird, with hardly the faintest streak perceptible. The anterior portion of the supercilium is whitish, as in *strophiatius*, but the remainder, instead of being deep rusty red, is merely warm buff or fulvous. Above the supercilium is a dark band on each side of the head, which is continued to the occiput. The crown of the head is brownish grey, mottled indistinctly with pale brown. The back is brown-